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there came over these mountains that most terrible of all tyrants, the great Napoleon, bringing in his train the youth, the hope of France, to leave them dead or disabled on the battlefields of Italy. It has taken eighty years for the world to become disabused of the belief that he was really a great man. We know that he was a selfish tyrant.

But these calamities have passed, and the poor peasants are enjoying peace. Is this to be broken by modern warfare, by slaughter on sea and on land?

And our happy land is being deluded by the example of Europe, and we are expending millions on ships of war to meet an enemy who has not appeared and probably will not appear.

Forty years ago it was customary in Texas to carry fire-arms. If one had asked a citizen why he did so, he would answer that he must protect himself against his neighbor. But when a law was passed forbidding the wearing of fire-arms, they laid aside their weapons and since life has been more secure.

If some high power could oblige all Europe to disarm, the result would be universal prosperity and freedom from military despotism.

W. R. H.

NEW BOOKS.

WILLIAM JAY AND THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. By Bayard Tuckerman. Preface by John Jay. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company.

This book will be read with interest and instruction by those desirous to know intimately the history of the great anti-slavery movement in this country. Mr. Tuckerman has succeeded in condensing into a short space the leading facts of Judge Jay's work for freedom, without making the story dry and lifeless. William Jay was one of the few men of position who joined the anti-slavery cause in its early days, and his intelligence and wisdom did much to give it strength and credit with the thinking classes. In later years he was one of the truest and wisest supporters of Charles Sumner and others in the great constitutional struggle against slavery.

In his philanthropic tendencies, Jay was early attracted to the peace cause and the organized system of international arbitration was really originated by him. In 1841 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "War and Peace: the Evils of the First and a Plan for Preserving the Last." This was published in London in 1842. His plan was that a stipulation should be made in every treaty that future international differences should first be referred to arbitration. This scheme was at once taken up by the Peace Societies and approved by the Peace Congresses of Brussels, Paris and London in 1848, 1849 and 1857. It was recommended by Protocol No. 23 of the Congress of Paris in 1856, at the close of the Crimean War, and was thus unanimously adopted by the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey. Arbitral clauses have since that time been introduced into many treaties, and this prior agreement to settle possible disagreements by arbitration has not only had the beneficent effect of securing the peaceable adjustment of differences but has had the still more valuable result of preventing differences from arising.

One of Judge Jay's important services to the cause of peace was his "Review of the Mexican War," in which

he pointed out with great vigor the folly and wickedness of that enterprise. This book was called out by an offer of a prize by the American Peace Society for the best essay on the subject. In 1843 he became one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society and in 1848, its President. This position he held for ten years, during which time in addresses and written articles he sought earnestly to promote the cause of human brotherhood. On resigning the Presidency of the American Peace Society, on account of ill health, in 1858 he wrote the following admirable words:

"While thus severing my official connection with the Society, permit me to embrace the opportunity to express my unabated interest in the cause of peace, and my increasing conviction of the folly, the guilt and the misery of war. Of all popular delusions, that which regards military preparation as conducive to national tranquillity is the most groundless and the most mischievous. All history bears testimony to the fact that the nations which enjoy most peace are such as are most defenceless; while those who drink deepest of the bloody cup are those whose power both prompts and invites aggression. It is a sad mistake that the sword is the great instrument of liberty. It is most frequently wielded in behalf of tyranny and oppression. Civil rights are seldom acquired by force, but generally by passive resistance and peaceful agitation. * * * May Almighty God scatter, both in this and other countries, the people who delight in war! May He bless and prosper the peacemakers."

This memoir of William Jay is introduced by a preface by John Jay, of New York, which adds much to its interest and value.

UN PEU PLUS TARD. A Romance, by Edmond Potonié-Pierre. Paris: *Librairie Mondaine*, 9 rue de Verneuil.

The second, sixth and seventh chapters of this work contain a historic account of that part of the peace movement constituting the connection between the peace Congresses of 1847-52 and the agitation carried on by the friends of peace in 1867. We commend the work to the attention of students of the history of the peace movement.

THE FUTURE OF SILVER. By Edward Suess, Professor of Geology at the University of Vienna, Austria. Translated by Robert Stein of the United States Geological Survey. Published by the United States Senate Committee on Finance. Washington: Government Printing Office.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Bulletins No. 19, 20 and 21.

The Edition of the Report of the Chicago Peace Congress which we are about to publish will be limited. It would be well, therefore, for those who wish a copy of the Report to send in their orders at once.

"Do not hurt the feelings of others by saying sharp sarcastic things. It is better to dispense with that questionable reputation of being smart than merit one of cruelty." —Phillips Brooks.